

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY Korea

REPORT

SUBJECT North Korean Social Security
Bureaus, Haeju, Yonghung County
and South Hamgyong Province

DATE DISTR. 28 May 1953

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE OF INFO.

REQUIREMENT NO. RD

PLACE ACQUIRED

REFERENCES

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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The Haeju City Social Security Bureau

1. In mid-January 1953 the Haeju Social Security Bureau¹ was in five underground shelters at YC-377114 in Haeju city. This unit, formerly near the Haeju reservoir, was moved to its present location on 17 November 1952.

The Yonghung County Social Security Bureau

2. As of late October 1952 the Yonghung County Social Security Bureau² occupied five buildings near Yonghung (N 39-30, E 127-11) (CU-495778). Thirty people were employed at the headquarters and an additional 15 were employed in the surrounding myon offices. The Yonghung bureau was organized as follows: chief, assistant chief of political affairs, party chairman, Democratic Youth Union chairman, assistant chief of operations, accountant, preliminary examiner, and a finance officer. The chief of the bureau was Major KO Chi-song, [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] A Senior Lieutenant CHO Pyong-kap (6392/3521/3946), [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] Yonghung-gun, was stationed in Koryong-myon (N 39-32, E 127-29) (CU-7077). CHO controlled 28 informants in the surrounding areas.

3. The Ministry of Social Security made the following secret decision: At the present time, the US imperialists are training 350 spies to infiltrate North Korea and take up residence with their families who live in North Korea. Therefore, all families whose relatives between the ages of 18 and 50 years of age fled to South Korea are to be moved to the Musan (N 42-14, E 129-13) (EB-1875) area; and all families whose relatives under the age of 18 and over

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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the age of 50 fled to South Korea are to be concentrated in villages." Approximately 400 people in Koryong-myon were affected by the secret decision. By 15 October 1952 a list of the people affected was prepared by the Yonghung County Social Security Bureau. This list was submitted to the provincial bureau for a final approval for action. Removals were made secretly at night; no belongings or personal effects could be taken along. All self-defense units in the area were strengthened and one armed agent was assigned to each coast guard vessel.

4. On 1 October 1952 it was decided at the Yonghung County Social Security Bureau that a list of malicious reactionaries be made for the purpose of executing them. This list was to include the staff members of pro-South Korean young men's groups who worked against the Communists when the UN forces advanced north.

The South Hamgyong Provincial Social Security Bureau

5. As of late October 1952 the South Hamgyong Provincial Social Security Bureau³ was at CV-755212 near Hamhung. A documentation section and five air raid shelters were approximately 20 meters behind the main buildings. The various offices and sections of the bureau and their functions were as follows:
 - a. The bureau chief was Senior Colonel YI Song-t'aek,⁴ [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] YI controlled the activities of 25X1
the South Hamgyong Social Security Bureau in accordance with directions from the Ministry of Social Security. YI participated in Communist underground activity during the Japanese occupation and spent four years in jail.
 - b. The deputy chief was [redacted] a native of P'yongyang. 25X1
 - c. The deputy chief of political affairs and the Labor Party chairman of the bureau [redacted] He handled 25X1
the recruitment and indoctrination of Party members, and directed the activities of the Democratic Youth Unions within the province. Monthly critiques were given to criticize and evaluate cell members.
 - d. Chairman of the Democratic Youth Union was Lieutenant KWON Hak-kun (2938/1331/2704) [redacted] KWON 25X1
recruited and indoctrinated members for the Democratic Youth Union.
 - e. The first section was in charge of arresting South Korean spies. South Korean agents were often doubled as North Korean agents.
 - f. The second section handled local non-Communist parties, religious groups, and students. Informants were planted in the Ch'ong-U Party and other "reactionary" groups.
 - g. The third section investigated the individuals arrested by the first and second sections, and turned them over to the prosecutors' office.
 - h. The fourth section noted ideological tendencies of all employees and made recommendations for appointments and transfers.
 - i. The fifth section investigated the ideologies of policemen and guards of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
 - j. The blacklist section handled former anti-Communists and individuals regarded as suspects. These cases were then submitted to the tracking and surveillance section.
 - k. The tracking and surveillance section traced blacklisted persons.

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1. The detective section handled escaped criminals.
 - m. The accounting section handled disbursement of food, clothing, and other supplies. The employees received 800 grams of rice each day and their families received 370 grams. Employees received a monetary bonus in proportion to the amount of information collected.
 - n. The finance section disbursed monthly salaries as follows:
 - (1) Bureau chief ----- 6,000 won
 - (2) Assistant bureau chief ----- 5,400 won
 - (3) Section chiefs ----- 2,000 won
 - (4) Other employees ----- 1,700 won
 - (5) County detachment chiefs ----- 2,200 won
 - (6) Team chiefs ----- 2,000 won
 - o. The confidential section delivered classified material wherever needed. Couriers received priority for transportation.
 - p. The censorship section censored all mail.
 - q. The guard section guarded all office buildings and the detention quarters.
 - r. The communications section.
6. The bureau turned over economic cases to the police department, and the police transferred ideological and political cases to the bureau. The bureau turned over military cases to the army, and the North Korean People's Army social security sections transferred civilian cases to the bureau. When the army security sections caught agents, they turned the agents over to the first section of the bureau after necessary interrogations.
 7. Regular administrative meetings were held every two months. Problems of the employees, and bureau activities were discussed and criticized. All employees carried the following papers: identity card, orders, letters of credit, citizenship card, diplomas of the staff of the Ministry of Social Security, Democratic Youth Union membership cards, and Labor Party membership cards.
 8. Informants were required to submit their personal histories, and take the following written oath:
 - a. As a loyal citizen of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, I pledge myself to the secrecy of the activities of the Social Security Bureau.
 - b. I vow to collect information as a secret agent and report it to my direct superior.
 - c. I swear not to collect false information from the people and not to submit it to my superior.
 - d. I will make no complaints when I am accused of divulgence of a secret of the Social Security Bureau.

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